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THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

LIBRARY CHRONICLE

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY

PHILADELPHIA

VOL. 2 No. 1

MARCH, 1934

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
LIBRARY CHRONICLE

ISSUED FOUR TIMES A YEAR

BY AND FOR THE FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON, *Editor*.

VOL. 2 No. 1

MARCH, 1934

JOHNSON'S SHAKESPEARE, 1765

By HENRY N. PAUL

Two different editions of Johnson's Shakespeare, both of which bear the date 1765, have not heretofore been distinguished the one from the other. The set which I recently gave to the Furness Library is the first edition, dated 1765. The set in the library which was used by Dr. Furness in his collations is the second edition, also dated 1765. Note that the name of C. Corbet is in the third line of the imprint of volume 1 of the first edition, and in the top line of the imprint of the second.

To understand why there were two editions in the same year, we must recall the circumstances surrounding the first appearance of Dr. Johnson's Shakespeare. On June 1, 1756, had appeared "Proposals For Printing, by Subscription, the Dramatic Works of William Shakespeare, Corrected and Illustrated by Samuel Johnson," an eight-page pamphlet of which but three surviving copies are recorded, one of which is in the library of our fellow-citizen Mr. A. Edward Newton. In this short paper Dr. Johnson laid down the principles and the plan for the editing of Shakespeare which all of his distinguished successors have followed, and he proposed to carry out this plan. He further promised "that the work shall be published on or before Christmas 1757." But this admirable plan outran the ponderous Doctor's industry and strength. By 1758 only ten of the plays had been printed

and the sheets put in storage. After this for a long time the work dragged heavily and there seemed to be no progress, until five years later the editor was stung by Churchill's satirical couplet:

He for subscribers baits his hook,
And takes their cash,—but where's the book?

His friend Sir Joshua Reynolds pointed out to him that he must complete his task. At last he did so, and in the *St. James's Chronicle* of Thursday, October 10, 1765, appeared the following squib, written by George Colman: "Johnson's Shakespeare! Published! When? This morning—what at last!—*Vix tandem*, egad! He has observed Horace's rule of *nonum in annum*. Keep the piece nine years, as Pope says—I know a friend of mine that subscribed in '56—&c.—&c.—&c." The work appeared on the day mentioned in eight octavo volumes, to be had at two guineas in boards or more if in full leather.

Dr. Johnson had given great attention to the writing of his preface, and a few days before the work appeared, a small number of copies of the preface had been separately issued with a special title page, found only in such copies. One of these rare pamphlets is in the Furness Library.

When the work was begun Dr. Johnson's fame was not so great as it had become by 1765, and accordingly the printing was not a large one, and the interest which it excited was sufficient to exhaust the entire edition very rapidly. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 35, October 1765, page 479, there is a review of it which begins with the following sentence:

"Of this work all commendation is precluded by the just celebrity of the author, and the rapid sale of the impression which has already made a second necessary, though it has not been published a month."

Bibliographers must either have missed this, or must have supposed that this re-impression was merely a second printing from the same types; but of course this could not have been, because Tonson would not have kept his type standing from 1758 to 1765. Careful comparison shows that every page of the second edition is from a new setting of the type.

In the first edition the imprints on the title pages of volumes 1 and 2 are different from those on volumes 3 to 8, but in the second edition the imprints are all the same and coincide with the later volumes of the first edition.

In the first edition the famous preface is paged in Roman numerals and the rest of the *prolegomena* paged consecutively to the preface. All of the off-printed copies of the preface as separately issued are of this printing. In the second edition the pages of the preface are without numbering, and printed with greater spacing (I suppose Dr. Johnson asked Tonson to do this) so that the preface occupies more leaves, while the remainder of the *prolegomena* has its own Roman paging. There are differences between these two printings of the preface. Corrections were made in an effort to improve the phraseology of this document, which had been carefully polished, and which must always stand as a fine example of Dr. Johnson's grand style. For example:

	<i>First Edition</i>	<i>Second Edition</i>
Page xii, line 1,	"would be probably such"	"would probably be such"
Page xiii, line 13	"rigorous or critical"	"rigorous and critical"
Page l, line 23,	"the exuberant excrescence of diction"	"the exuberant excrescence of his diction"

In the Dublin reprint of 1766, and in the subsequent edition published by Tonson in 1768, the preface was reprinted from the uncorrected first edition and not from the corrected second edition; but when George Steevens came to reprint it in 1773 he embodied the corrections, and all subsequent printings of this famous writing—and they are legion—seem to be from the corrected text.

A comparison of the text of the plays shows some small changes in the second edition. Many errors of spelling or punctuation occurring in the first edition are corrected in the second. It is likewise apparent that the compositor of the second edition has made other similar errors. I think the second edition is more carelessly set than the first. So far as I have noted there do not seem to be any textual corrections which must be ascribed to editorial supervision.

Hereafter the Dublin reprint of Johnson's Shakespeare, dated 1766, should take its place as the third edition, and the edition published in London dated 1768, usually called the second, should become the fourth.

THE GREEK BOOKS IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

By DR. WILLIAM N. BATES

The Greek books in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania are, with a few exceptions, of no great interest to the bibliophile or the collector of rare books. On the other hand, they form an excellent working library for the scholar. As far back as 1890 the University acquired the books of Ernst Ludwig von Leutsch, for many years professor at the University of Göttingen. This library consisted of 20,000 volumes, and included almost all the important classical works of the first half of the nineteenth century.

With this foundation to build upon it has been the policy of the Greek department for more than thirty-five years to purchase important editions of the Greek authors and commentaries upon them as they appeared, and at the same time to fill gaps in the collection as they were discovered and as far as our finances would permit. The result has been that we now have a library which a student can use with satisfaction. Of course there are still gaps, and to make the collection better it would be advisable to have a competent man go through it and note what these are. Such a survey could probably be satisfactorily made by a trained man in three or four months.

But, perhaps, even more valuable than the collection of texts and commentaries is the Library's collection of classical periodicals. These contain the published researches of other men in other countries, and it is with them that the student must in a large measure work in carrying on his own research. We have complete collections of all the important classical journals of Europe and America. To give some idea of these I may note the following:

Philologus, 88 vols. and 24 supplementary vols.

Jahresbericht über Altertumswissenschaft, 230 vols.

Jahrbücher für classische Philologie, 28 vols.

Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie, 156 vols. and 19 supplementary vols.

Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum, etc. 54 vols.

Hermes, 68 vols.

Berliner philologische Wochenschrift, 52 vols.
Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie, 37 vols.
Rheinisches Museum, 90 vols.
Mnemosyne, 60 vols.
Wiener Studien, 37 vols.
Revue de philologie, 56 vols.
Revue des études grecques, 46 vols.
Rivista di Filologia e d'Istruzione Classica, 60 vols.
Classical Review, 46 vols.
Journal of Philology, 35 vols.
Hermathena, 22 vols.
American Journal of Philology, 53 vols.
Classical Philology, 27 vols.
Harvard Studies in Classical Philology, 42 vols.

So, too, on the archaeological side the University has complete series of all the important periodicals, such as,

Jahrbuch des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, 47 vols.
Mittheilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts zu Athen, 57 vols.
Jahreshefte des oesterreichischen Instituts in Wien, 27 vols.
Revue archéologique, 140 vols.
Bulletin de correspondance hellénique, 57 vols.
Monuments et Mémoires, Fondation Piot, 33 vols.
A complete set of the Journal of the Archaeological Society at Athens since 1837. The early numbers are very rare.
Journal of Hellenic Studies, 52 vols.
American Journal of Archaeology, 48 vols.
Annual of the British School in Athens, 31 vols.

This is but a partial list. There are in the Library many other periodicals and series, especially on the archaeological side of the subject. Archaeology has shed so much light on many problems in the classical field in recent times that the Greek student today cannot ignore that side in his studies. It will be seen from this that the material for research for the student of Greek to work with is at hand and, perhaps, that is one of the reasons why we have always had good graduate students carrying on their investigations in the Greek field.

There is one other group of works of which mention should not be omitted, and that is the publications of Greek papyri. The University Library is rich in this department. The papyri found in Egypt during the past generation are widely scattered in different museums, and they have often been published in unusual places and in very small editions. As a result these books very quickly get out of print. By buying them as they were published the Library owns practically everything in that field.

The collection of Greek books is not wholly lacking in rarities although they form no important part of it. Some years ago the late Professor John Williams White of Harvard wrote me to see if by any chance our Library had a copy of a monograph by Otto Schneider, published in 1838, on the sources of the *scholia* of Aristophanes. He was very eager to see a copy, but the Harvard University library did not possess one. Neither could he find a copy in any other library, and the efforts of several German booksellers had been unable to procure one. I went to the University Library and there it was, among the Leutsch books. I arranged for him to borrow it, and he kept it two years!

Perhaps it may be of interest to record that among the books acquired with the Leutsch Library were the professor's lecture notes in German. How wide his interests were may be seen from a list of them. Thus we have his lectures on the minor Greek Poets, on Aristophanes, on Pindar, on Thucydides, and on the history of Greek literature. There are also his lectures on Catullus, Livy, Tacitus, Terence, and the history of Latin literature.

There are a few incunabula among the Greek books. We have a good copy of Diogenes Laertius published at Venice in 1497; also a Latin translation of Plutarch's Lives dated June 8, 1496. In this the author thinks he must supplement Plutarch for he adds lives of Plato, Aristotle, and Charlemagne. There is also a copy of Walter Burley's commentary on the Categories of Aristotle published in Venice and bearing the date Jan. 21, 1492. It was printed by the Dalmatian Andreas de Paltasichis and is a very rare book. But the delight to the lover of old Greek books is the beautiful copy of the Aldine Aristophanes presented to the Library a few years ago by Dr. William Pepper. It was printed in Venice in 1498

and the leaves are almost as white and clean as when it was first issued. The book is so much in demand by collectors of early printing that it sells for a very high price and is rarely found in the possession of a lover of Greek.

It would not be proper to conclude this sketch of the Greek books in the Library without mentioning the interest of the late Provost Harrison in them. Some years ago there were bad gaps in our sets of archaeological periodicals, and, in some cases, these were totally lacking. I explained this situation to Mr. Harrison, who promptly raised a fund which he placed at my disposal. This fund enabled us to complete the defective sets and to acquire those that we did not have. It was one of Mr. Harrison's many benefactions to the University.

ARMINIUS UND THUSNELDA

By DR. DANIEL B. SHUMWAY

The Library has recently had the good fortune to acquire the first edition of one of the most curious and remarkable of the German novels of the seventeenth century, the baroque period of German literature. It is the *Arminius und Thusnelda* of Casper von Lohenstein, published in Leipzig, 1689-90. It consists of two large quarto volumes bound in stout vellum, and comprises 3208 pages, 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in size, printed mostly in double columns. When one considers that the new Webster International Dictionary contains 2620 pages some idea of the tremendous size of the novel may be obtained. Because of its great length it has never been reprinted since the second edition in four quarto volumes, Leipzig, 1731. It contains three copper plate engravings, one the portrait of the author, the other two being allegorical title pages in the fashion of the time.

Like most works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the novel has a long-winded title, reading as follows: Daniel Caspers von Lohenstein/Grossmüthiger Feldherr/Arminius oder Herrman/als/Ein tapfferer Beschirmer der deutschen Freyheit/nebst seiner/Durchlauchtigen/Thusnelda/In einer sinnreichen/Staats-Liebes- und Helden-Geschichte/Dem Vaterlande zu Liebe/Dem deutschen Adel aber zu Ehren und rühmlichen Nachfolge/In zwey Theilen/vorges-

tellet/Und mit annehmlichen Kupffern gezieret/Leipzig/
Verlegt von Johann Friedrich Bleditschen, Buchhändlern/
und gedruckt durch Christoph Fleischern/Im Jahr 1689/
Unter Ihrer Röm. Käyserl.Majestät sonderbaren Begnadigung. This, done into English, would read: "Daniel Caspar von Lohenstein's great-hearted General Arminius or Herrman, as a valiant protector of German liberty, together with his illustrious Thusnelda in an ingenious, political, heroic and romantic history for the love of the Fatherland and to the honour and the laudable imitation of the German nobility. Presented in two parts and adorned with pleasing copper plates. Published by Johann Friedrich Bleditsch, bookdealer, and printed by Christopher Fleischer, Leipzig 1689, with the special privilege of his Imperial Roman Majesty."

The author, Casper von Lohenstein (1635-1683), was one of the most prominent members of the second Silesian School, noted also as the author of six stilted Alexandrine tragedies modeled on those of the ancients and the French. He died before the completion of his tremendous novel. His brother continued it until prevented by illness when it was finished by Christopher Wagner (1663-1693). It has long been famous as the most extreme example of the so-called historico-gallant novel which originated in Germany, partly in imitation of the Amadis romances and partly after the model of the French novels of the age of Louis XIV. It is a curious mixture of pedantry and suggestiveness, but was intended to inculcate "wise arts" and the serious affairs of state, the love episodes being the sugar coating of the pill. It gives the detailed history of Arminius in his struggles against the Romans, and contrasts the integrity and morality of the Teutons with the corruption and immorality of the Romans. By the aid of prophecies Lohenstein succeeds in incorporating into his work not only the whole of Roman history, but of German history as well. Louis XIV is portrayed under the thin disguise of the Roman general Drusus, while the German emperor Leopold I appears as Arminius. The novel was such a storehouse of learned information on historical, geographical, and antiquarian subjects, that it has been called a cyclopedia of the knowledge of the time. The story was only the pretext for the introduction of long disquisitions on morality and virtue, such as were frequently found in novels of the eighteenth century. In France this type died out

rapidly under the withering satire of Boileau, but in Germany it lasted well into the eighteenth century and only disappeared before the sharp criticism of Gottsched, who showed the un-historical character of these so-called historical novels.

RECENT GIFTS AND PURCHASES

The following titles have recently been purchased for the Library with money contributed by members of "The Friends:"

BROWN, MRS. LOUISE N. *Block printing and book illustration in Japan*. London and New York, 1924. With 43 plates, of which 18 are in colors.

CONWAY, SIR WILLIAM M. *The woodcutters of the Netherlands in the fifteenth century*. Cambridge, 1884.

DARTON, FREDERICK J. H. *Children's books in England; five centuries of social life*. Cambridge, 1932.

GODWIN, FRANCIS. *A catalogue of the bishops of England, since the first planting of the Christian religion in this island, together with a briefe history of their lives and memorable actions, so neere as can be gathered out of antiquity*. London, 1601.

GOLDSCHMIDT, ERNST P. *Gothic and renaissance book-bindings, exemplified and illustrated from the author's collection*. London and New York, 1928.

HERMANN, H. J. *Die frühmittelalterlichen Handschriften des Abendlandes*. Leipzig, 1923. With illustrations and facsimiles, many of them in colors.

PRYNNE, WILLIAM. *The perpetuities of a regenerate man's estate*. London, 1626.

Among recent gifts from Friends of the Library are more than thirty works in musical history and biography and the study of music, from Dr. Otto E. Albrecht and from Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Albrecht; and from Dr. Charles W. Burr a first edition of Poe's *Conchologist's first book*, Philadelphia, 1839, and a set of twelve American children's books, published between 1808 and 1828.

ARISTOTELIAN COLLECTION

Special mention should be made also of several notable additions to the Aristotelian collection, recently purchased for the Library by Dr. Burr, through whose generosity we are rapidly acquiring what seems likely to become an unexcelled

collection of early editions of Aristotle, the best modern editions, and the important commentaries. Among the latest additions are:

An edition of the *De mundo*, with the Latin translation of Lucius Apuleius, alternative version of Guillaume Bude, and *scholia* by Bonaventura Vulcanius, published at the celebrated Plantin press in Leyden, 1591.

Edward Brerewood's "Tractatus ethici," or commentaries on the Nicomachean ethics, Oxford, 1640.

And, perhaps most notable of all, *Francisci Vicomercati Mediolanensis in quatuor libros Aristotelis Meteorologicorum commentarii, et eorundem librorum e Graeco in Latinum per eundem conversio*. Lvtetiae Parisiorvm, apvd Vascosanvm, 1556. The author of these commentaries, Franciscus Vicomercatus, was an Italian scholar who, in 1540, after giving proof of his learning at Boulogne, at Pavia, and at Padua, became a member of the faculty of arts in the University of Paris, and shortly after was appointed royal professor of Greek and Latin philosophy. He was one of the five "judges" in the tribunal which the king, Francis I, appointed to consider and pass judgment on the "false and strange" doctrines of Pierre Ramus, who, in 1543, had proclaimed that "everything that Aristotle has taught is false and absurd," thereby shaking to its foundations the orthodox scholarship of the university.¹

Vicomercatus published also commentaries on the *De anima*, in 1543, and on the *De naturali auscultatione* (Paris, Vascosan, 1550; Venice, 1564 and 1567), and a work entitled *De principiis rerum naturalium, libri III, nunc primum in lucem editi*, Venice 1596. The commentary on the *Meteorologica* was first published in Paris, by Vascosan, in 1556, and republished in Venice, 1565, and Paris, 1598. Both for his elucidation and his emendation, he has been called the most learned of all commentators on the *Meteorologica*, and of the most sound judgment.²

The first edition of his work on the *Meteorologica* is interesting and valuable, not only to scholars and students of Aristotle, but also because of its printer and its binding. It

¹ Crevier, *Histoire de l'Université de Paris*, 5: 388-394; DuBarle, *Histoire de l'Université*, 2: 38-40; Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 4: 27. By vote of three of the five judges Ramus was condemned for his "daring, arrogant, and impudent" doctrines, his two published works on Aristotle were ordered suppressed, and he was forbidden to teach or to write against Aristotle, under penalty of corporal punishment.

² *Aristotelis Meteorologicorum*, ed. by J. L. Ideler, 1: xxxii.

was a product of the famous press of Michel Vascosan, printer of the University of Paris, who was granted a royal license by Henry II for his services in making available the best and most useful works of literature. He was renowned for his choice of works to be printed, the quality of his paper, and the correctness and beauty of his typography.³ The binding of the volume, remarkably well preserved, is obviously of the Grolieresque school. It is in brown calf, decorated with an interlaced fillet of intricate pattern. On the gilt and gauffered edges at the bottom can be seen, by careful scrutiny, the date 1556.

Another book recently received from Dr. Burr, of indirect Aristotelian interest, is *Theodori Gazae introductionis grammaticae libri quatuor, Graece, simul cum interpretatione Latina, iam quarto de integro recogniti* Basil, 1545. Gaza, distinguished as a professor of Greek at Ferrara, in 1450 was invited to Rome by Pope Nicholas V to make new versions of Aristotle and other Greek authors. He was "the most skilful and popular of the Renaissance translators of Aristotle."⁴ His grammar, first printed in 1495, was frequently reprinted, but all editions are now scarce. It was in general use as a text-book in the early part of the 16th century, was translated into Latin by Erasmus and by other scholars, and was the subject of many commentaries even down into the 18th century.

Dr. Burr's generous and thoughtful interest in seizing every opportunity to acquire for the Library any desirable work of Aristotelian literature, supplementing his innumerable other gifts in practically all fields, is an excellent example of what may be accomplished in a short time by one who undertakes systematically to build up some one department of learning. A similar example is seen in the rich collections of the Walter Hatfield Memorial Library of Chemistry, representing the generosity of Mr. Henry Reed Hatfield over a period of many years.

³ Chevillier, *L'Origine de l'imprimerie de Paris*, pp. 147-148, 384; *Biographie universel*.

⁴ Wingate, *Mediaeval Latin versions of the Aristotelian scientific corpus*, p. 127.

DESIDERATA

A casual conversation, recently, with a member of the English Department of the Faculty, elicited a rapid fire of comment concerning books which the Library lacks, the want of which is a handicap in the research of scholars in this field. When invited to set some of these wants down on paper, the professor responded with the following list, representing merely some of the *desiderata* which came immediately to his mind, and not the result of careful consideration:

Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie.

Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

Irish Text Society.

A list of about two hundred items in the field of Anglo-Irish literature which are not in our Library and which would be particularly pertinent to an institution which has always been something of a leader in the study of modern Irish literature.

A similar list of works in early Victorian fiction which one of our men needs for a graduate course in the subject.

A score or more of items, no one of which is of outstanding significance but all of which we should have, in the field of contemporary English literature.

Unquestionably the most serious need of the Library at this time is a larger fund for periodicals, including publications of learned societies. In the past year every possible effort has been made to reduce expenditures in this field. Many desirable, but not absolutely essential publications have been dropped, and all inter-departmental duplication of subscriptions has been discontinued with exception of a very few titles of which copies are indispensable in two or more of the departments. Even after these economies, however, the subscription bills can be paid only by practically ceasing to purchase books. Periodical prices, especially of foreign publications, are rising, and this fact, together with the diminished value of the dollar, has nearly doubled the cost of our subscriptions. The periodical literature is indispensable in every field of knowledge, and if our subscriptions were allowed to lapse the research work of future years, as of the present, would be badly handicapped, for the broken files could never be completely filled out.